

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.
DAKIN BROTHERS
COMPOUND
CONCENTRATED DECOCTION
of
SARSAPARILLA.

SARSAPARILLA has been known and used in Europe for nearly three centuries, and still maintains its position as the best alterative and general tonic known.

It is of especial service in constitutional diseases, hereditary or acquired, in chronic rheumatism, catarrhs of the bladder and in all skin affections, sores, abscesses and in fact all maladies connected with a depraved state of the system.

DAKIN BROS.' DECOCTION is prepared from the best Jamaica Sarsaparilla as directed by the British Pharmacopoeia, and contains all the medicinal virtues which belong to Sarsaparilla itself, in a highly concentrated and efficient condition.

DAKIN BROS.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

This is the Decoction with the addition of a proper quantity of Iodine of Potash, rendering it more suitable for certain kinds of disease, where a very rapid and powerful action is desired.

(Telephone No. 66.)
22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

Importers and Exporters of MANILA CIGARS
SEEDSMEN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS

and
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED
WATERS.

BUSINESS ADDRESSES:

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY,
SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
TIEN-TSIN.

THE BOTICA INGLESA, MANILA.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters, if sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager, will be sent to the Editor.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting the public interest, it may be distinctly understood that the Editor is not in any way held responsible for opinions that are expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th instant, at 5, Bonham Road, West Point, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Ost, of a Son.

On the 26th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 25th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 24th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 23rd instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 22nd instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 21st instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 20th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 19th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 18th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 17th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

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On the 13th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

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On the 10th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

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On the 8th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 7th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 6th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 5th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 4th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 3rd instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 2nd instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 1st instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 31st instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 30th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

On the 29th instant, at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, the wife of HOCK GOON, of a Son.

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capital to \$600,000 by the issue of twenty thousand new shares at \$10 each, and this meeting was duly held last Monday. But in the meantime, on the strength of a number of sensational reports to the effect that a syndicate of influential London speculators had offered by telegram to take over the Company's hitherto unprofitable concession at Pahang at what seemed a fabulous outlay, the price of the shares had risen to something like four hundred per cent premium—and as we have stated above, shares to a large extent changed hands this afternoon at as high as \$80 each.

We have carefully studied all that transpired at the meeting held on Monday, and thoroughly appreciate the business-like fashion in which the Chairman managed to induce the shareholders to agree to the proposed increase of capital. Mr. Brodie cautiously avoided making any specific pledges; he simply stated that the Malay Peninsula was undoubtedly rich in auriferous and stanniferous deposits (tin and gold), and he had been assured that Pahang had the reputation of being one of the two richest districts in this famous (?) gold-bearing region. This, he added, had been the opinion of the Chinese for scores of years, and not merely the belief of a day or two. And on the strength of this Chinese opinion, which had already been made so much of in previous reports and speeches, the Chairman confidently appealed for further funds to carry on an undertaking which promised so well. Considering that nearly \$400,000 have already been expended without any profitable result whatever on this most promising undertaking, it must be conceded that Mr. W. G. Brodie is a humorist of the very first water. It can scarcely be doubted that the shareholders, had this resolution of the Directors stood alone on its merits, would have laughed it down, and refused to advance another cent towards carrying on further speculative experiments; but the mysterious London syndicate, with its reputed princely offers, proved a potent factor, and the increase of capital was agreed to without a dissentient. So come what may, the Punjom Company has started on a new, and it is to be hoped a successful, lease of life.

To speak frankly we can see nothing either in the Chairman's fond anticipations, Mr. Brodie's vague and unsatisfactory reports, or the London syndicate's diplomatic manoeuvring after what in clever hands might be made a profitable "spec" on the London Stock Exchange, to materially enhance the Company's legitimate prospects. Practically the position of affairs is exactly what it was last October, the only real difference being that from thirty to forty thousand dollars more have been spent without producing any tangible result. The Chairman and his co-directors know nothing of the real prospects of this mining enterprise beyond what Mr. Brodie, their latest and probably their last manager, has told them. And after all, what has this expert added to the general knowledge of Pahang, its mineral resources and prospects? Mr. Brodie has merely repeated the purposeless generalities indulged in by Dr. TENISON-WOODS, Mr. HAUGHTON, and several others. Doubtless it is this gentleman's opinion that the shareholders have "as good a prospect of developing extensive and rich gold mines as either miner or mining adventurer can wish for," but then the question arises as to how this opinion has been formed and how much it may be worth. Judging from his series of reports, which bristle with ridiculous technicalities, and are especially noteworthy for their thoroughly speculative and self-laudatory tone, we cannot see that Mr. Brodie has conclusively demonstrated any tangible improvement in either the Company's position or prospects. Like all previous managers he has strongly advocated a heavy additional expenditure for machinery and other plant, and the soundness of such advocacy can only be judged by results, for which the shareholders will doubtless wait with that exemplary patience they have displayed from the beginning.

And what is the real value of the telegraphic negotiations that have taken place between the Directors and Mr. McElyea, representing the London syndicate, and which are the true cause of the "boom" in the Company's shares? If the statement made at the meeting is a plain, unvarnished tale of all that has transpired in this connection—and we see no reason to doubt it—for all practical purposes these negotiations are absolutely worthless. It is not difficult to understand that a body of London speculators, backed up by the all-powerful influence of the Sassons, could easily enough float a company on terms most advantageous to themselves to take over and work the two hundred square miles forming the Punjom Company's concession, the more especially as the value of the land and its mineral deposits have been so industriously

bolstered up by the rosy reports of the various experts who have visited the Pahang district; and for such a scheme the \$50,000 named as the sum that might probably be forthcoming would unquestionably leave a wide margin of profit. But no such arrangement has been arrived at; in fact, so far as the public know, the negotiations, which were of a most formal and unreliable character, have been definitely broken off, and the Company has decided to work their "two hundred miles of a country, all richly metalliferous," for the benefit of the shareholders. Of course it is possible, and the extraordinary rush after the shares is certainly suggestive, that some sort of arrangement has been arrived at behind the scenes. Singapore capitalists are credited with being the originators of the Punjom "boom," and if this be so there cannot be the least doubt that all the recent extensive purchases of shares have been inspired. What "Punjoms" may be worth for wholesale gambling it is impossible to say with any degree of accuracy, but their value as a legitimate mining investment is easily appraised. The Punjom Company, although work has been going on for over three years, has never paid a single cent in the shape of dividends, but has spent nearly four lakhs of dollars in search of paying gold which has, in our opinion, only a mythical existence. That the Company's mines will ever cover the cost of working we do not for one moment believe, which means that as a sound investment the shares are absolutely worthless. If the Board of Directors and Hongkong shareholders are discreet they will gracefully retire on the exceedingly handsome profits they have already realised and allow the wise men of London and Singapore to enjoy the wonderfully 'good thing' they have so miraculously discovered.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Straits Times.)

ABYSSINIA.

ADEN, February 18th.

The Cosacks are building huts at Sagallo, and frequent quarrels have taken place with the natives.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Morning Post says that in view of the war cloud now hanging over Europe, the departure of the Duke of Cambridge to visit Gibraltar must be regarded as significant, and probably will result in the immediate improvement of the defences of that fortress.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WERN'S MARIONETTES open to-night at the City Hall. We hope they will have the good audience they deserve.

Messrs. Russell & Co. inform us that the E. and A. S. S. Co's steamer *Guthrie* left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, and may be expected to arrive on the 8th March.

An emergency meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1025, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-morrow evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

An afternoon's racing under the auspices of the Hongkong Polo Club will be held at the Racecourse on Saturday, March 3rd. Details of the events, conditions, etc., will be found in our advertising columns.

This is the way registers in Singapore when they are raised:—"Ban What Hin, British steamer, 195 tons, Captain Clark, from the bottom of the sea, Darvel Bay, Feb. 7th, General Insurance Co. Limited."

As will be seen by a notice in another column, the Annual Highland Games of the 1st battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will be held on the Racecourse on the 13th March. Full particulars will shortly be announced.

THE O. S. S. Co's steamer *Tiamon* from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 26th inst., and is due here on the 7th prox; the same Company's steamer *Heitor* from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday, and is due here on the 7th prox.

"AND now, little girl," said a Sunday school teacher, "you will tell me about the Epistles." A little girl held up her hand. "Well," said the teacher, "The Epistles," said the little girl, "the Epistles are the wives of the Apostles."

THE following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held to-morrow, the 28th March, at 4 p.m.:

1. Financial Minutes.
2. Sanitary By-Laws, dated 13th February, 1889.
3. Second reading of the Bill for amending the Laws relating to the construction of Buildings in the Colony of Hongkong.

A CONCERT, "under distinguished patronage," in aid of the Hongkong branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Aid Association, was given last night in St. George's Hall. It was, like other high-class entertainments, under distinguished patronage in this colony, a pronounced failure—that is so far as materially aiding the charitable institution was concerned. If it were intended to really financially benefit the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Aid Association, the entertainment should have been given in the City Hall, where soldiers and sailors, as well as the general public, could have given their support. But, a two dollars white-chokered, classical concert in St. George's Hall was altogether too select to bring forth the mill and the talented amateurs who kindly gave their assistance had to warble to a comparatively small and very undemocratic audience. The programme was of the usual order, and altogether too high class for the occasion. Of course Mr. Von Wille's violin solos were greatly appreciated, while Miss Stapan in Blum Thal's "Life" and Mrs. G. S. Coxon in "Tito, Matteo's" "Dear heart," sang with conspicuous success, but the other musical numbers were decidedly of the ordinary. The spirited playing of the Pipes of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders saved the entertainment from becoming dreary.

We are informed by the agents that owing to inclemency of the weather, the *City of Sydney* left Yokohama for this port today, instead of yesterday, as advised.

The President of the French Republic has granted an interview to General Bichot, who will shortly leave France to assume command of a brigade in Tongking.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Arratoon* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected on the 6th proximo.

A SIAMESE woman was sent to Hospital to-day. She was stung by a constable when about to jump off the Praya wall on Sunday, and on the way to the Station tried to choke herself with her fingers.

THE import duties collected by the Customs of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga during the month of January of this year amounted to \$157,318.72, and the export duties aggregated \$61,371.04, as against \$120,183.90 and \$46,141.81 respectively for the same period in 1888.

CAPTAIN Deane is not going to Penak, it seems. The *Singapore Free Press* has reason to believe that it is definitely settled that Mr. Swettenham, C.M.G., will succeed Sir Hugh Low as Resident of Penak and that Mr. William Maxwell, C.M.G., will take Mr. Swettenham's place at Selangor.

The Hongkong Rifle Association's monthly handicap Challenge Cup was competed for yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon range, and was easily won by Mr. Shelton Hooper, who at the two ranges of 200 and 300 yards, with his liberal allowance of 25 points, totalled 80 points, five in excess of the highest possible. Mr. C. Ford, who had 17 points allowed, took second place with a total of 75, no one else of the five remaining competitors being within measurable distance. Mr. Hooper, having won the Cup on two previous occasions, it now becomes his own property, and he certainly ought to consider himself an exceptionally fortunate shooter, as his handicap allowance of one-third of the highest possible score was simply ridiculous. The same remark applies to Mr. Ford, a steady and reliable shot, who had also won the Cup twice previously. The art of handicapping is to give every competitor an equal chance; in this particular handicap the scratch men, or the men near the scratch, never had the ghost of a chance.

THE Shanghai *Progress* in alluding to the Portuguese-Chinese Treaty says:—"What remains to us to-day of Macao? The Treaty has it that until the boundaries are fixed by a convention Portugal is to occupy the same territory as before. This is a fine theory. Why should we abandon that which we formerly possessed? We do not expect China to grant us special privileges in connection with the Treaty, but we have a right to demand concessions similar to those we have made, or that China should make good the damages we have suffered or may in future suffer." This is in our opinion the most "cheeky" language a colony which is so dependent on China as Macao can make use of. It cannot be doubted that the Portuguese exist in Macao on sufferance, and that their tenure of the colony hangs on a thread. If the Chinese Government wished to dispossess them of their little nest in Southern China, it could do so without any trouble. The Treaty lately concluded has expressly stipulated that Portugal cannot alienate the Colony to any other nation. Portugal is not therefore absolutely mistress of Macao, and consequently she can be turned out of doors at China's own pleasure. That a colony which owes its very existence to Chinese toleration should make use of such a defiant language is to us an unexplainable paradox.

We learn on the best authority that the conclusions arrived at by the members of the Court of Survey of the steamer *Patig* have been fully vindicated by an examination of the vessel since she was docked at Kowloon. As we have already reported, the *Patig*, en route to Macao with a cargo of salt, ran aground on the rocky shore of Cheung-chow island, in a dense fog, at 9.30 a.m. last Saturday, going at the time she struck at the rate of about 5 knots an hour. The vessel was quickly got off and steamed slowly to Yau-tai, where she anchored at 12 o'clock and an hour and a half later the whole of her cargo had been transhipped. On Sunday the *Patig* was towed round to Hungshom and on Monday morning she was safely docked. The statement, made by the *Daily Press* to the effect that the *Patig* was making water is utterly untrue; the ship made no water whatever and the cargo was perfectly dry when taken out. The collision bulkhead, about which so much was said by the unofficial surveyors at the recent inquiry, proved perfectly water-tight and it would be interesting to know on what grounds these experts arrived at a different conclusion. We understand that the *Patig's* fore-foot and a number of plates will have to be renewed at a pretty heavy outlay, involving considerable delay before she can resume running on the Canton river. And meanwhile the philanthropic Steamboat Company are having a lucrative monopoly of the river traffic, the equally philanthropic B. and S. having despatched the *Jiang* to Shanghai before the *Hankow* was quite ready for service. Providence, or that other grim personage downstairs, always looks after his own.

SIR THOMAS MCLWRAITH, ex-Premier of Queensland, accompanied by Lady McLwraith and family, arrived from Japan by the P. & O. Co's steamer *Vernona*, and will probably make a stay of a few weeks in Hongkong and neighbourhood. Sir Thomas, whose health has necessitated his temporary retirement from political life, is the leader of the anti-Imperial or progressive party in Australia, and is probably the most able as he is undoubtedly the most popular statesman in the whole of the Australasian colonies. The Independent position taken up by Sir Thomas McLwraith two or three years ago in reference to New Guinea in direct opposition to the Colonial Office, has since been amply vindicated, and Sir Henry Blake was recently appointed to succeed the late Sir Anthony Murguway as Governor of Queensland, the patriotic attitude of the Premier, who thoroughly understood what a *persona ingrata* the nominee of the Secretary of State was to the majority of Queenslanders, compelled Lord Knutsford to recognise that the colonists had some right to be consulted as to who should be sent out from England as the ornamental figure-head of their representative Government. It is generally necessary to refer to Sir Thomas McLwraith and his made his own way in the world, and owes nothing to fortune, birth or the influence of friends in high places; his eminent position in one of the grandest countries on the face of the globe has been won by his own unaided efforts—by natural abilities of the highest order, added to that indomitable energy which is a leading characteristic of Scotland's sons throughout the world. With the exception of General Grant and Chinese Gordon, Sir Thomas McLwraith is probably the most eminent public man that has yet set foot in this colony.

JAMES KELLY got six weeks to-day, on the charge of assaulting and robbing the porter to the Sailors' Home of his watch. He pleaded that Fisher—the complainant—made him fight, and that the watch was lost in the struggle. James is a very bad hat, but having regard to the extraordinary way Fisher gave his evidence we think there was something in the defence. However, six weeks won't hurt Mr. Kelly.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Oswald H. Davies, Edward A. Thomas, P. A. Bateman-Champain, and Spencer D. Forbes, naval cadets, to the *Cordelia*; Frederick S. Litchfield, Robert C. K. Lambert, Humphry W. Bowring, and Henry C. A. Brocklebank, naval cadets, to the *Imperieuse*; William Eames, surgeon, to the *Leander*, all to date Feb. 1; Inspector of Machinery James Wootton Feb. 1; Rev. William V. Rainier, chaplain, to the *Victor Emmanuel*, additional, to date Jan. 21; Rev. William V. Rainier, chaplain, to the *Victor Emmanuel*, additional, for Hong Kong Dockyard, to date Feb. 1; Rev. Robert D. O. Ross-Lewin, chaplain, to the *Indus*, to date Feb. 20.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

CLAIM AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

Messrs. Russell & Co. claimed \$136 from Captain Stonehouse of the steamer *Witchamath*, for short delivery of a package of merchandise in 1886. Mr. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stokes for the defendant. The plaintiff's evidence showed that 35 packages were shipped from Australia to them and transhipped to the defendant at Singapore, and only 334 delivered. The amount claimed was made up of its value and the cost of telegrams, &c.—The defendant's case was that he delivered all he received.—Judgment was deferred.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

REPLY TO THE FEVER COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—Dr. Ayres, President; Mr. Wong Shing, Dr. Cantlie, Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. W. E. Crow, Secretary.

The President said there was no business to discuss, but Mr. Crow had sent in a report on the grievances set forth in paragraphs A, B, C, and D in the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to enquire into the cause of fever. He would suggest that this should be read now and be circulated among the members, who could make any suggestions they wished.

The Secretary read the report, which is as follows:—

In accordance with the terms of the Board's resolution of the 10th of November, 1888, I have the honour to submit the following report on the grievances A, B, C, and D, alluded to in the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to enquire into the cause of fever prevailing in the Western District of the City of Victoria in 1887.

The grievances quoted under this heading in the petition of the 20th November, 1888, are chiefly confined to Island No. 304, which is bounded on the north by Island No. 303, on the west by the Shetland Island, and on the south by Hill-road, and on the east by Island No. 305.

High regard to the sanitary village as this property, it appears from a return which was made and placed at my disposal by the Registrar-General in December, 1887, that 444 people were living on the property.

I attach a report by the Sanitary Surveyor in which he states that no system of drainage exists. A few surface pipes had been cut or were the continuous flow of water, in many of which holes existed filled with sea.

The drainage from the huts on this property flows into the gutter of the road, and the water runs down the gutter, and is not in the least removed from the huts.

The licensed animal slaughter property are kept fairly clean and are in the majority of instances far superior to the huts used for the accommodation of human beings. There are no pigs in this locality.

The question of the so-called "noxious trade" very much agitated by the late Board and when the matter referred to the Government it was decided that parties offending by the practice were to be left to their own remedies.

The objection of the Sanitary Board to the practice of parties offending by the practice was to be left to their own remedies.

Under the Public Health Ordinance, 1887, a Sanitary Officer cannot enter on occupied land without the order of the entry under Section 17, which the Board has power to issue on reasonable presumption of the existence of a nuisance. If residents will not sign the requisite consent to the entry of the Sanitary Officer, it is probable that this objectionable practice will prevail. One officer in charge of a large district cannot possibly suppress it without the cooperation of the residents.

The statement of the petitioners that garbage and refuse material is stored and allowed to rot in the huts and the refuse is not removed from the huts is entirely untrue. The refuse is removed from the huts and is stored in the refuse pits, and is not allowed to rot in the huts.

It is a possible fact that the absence of the refuse material in certain quantities of refuse might be thrown outside the huts by the residents, but it is not a fact that the refuse is thrown outside the huts by the residents.

When the petition was sent in the city refuse was burnt on a pile of refuse in the city, and the smoke from the pile was blown by the wind into the huts, and the smoke from the pile was blown by the wind into the huts.

At the question of the disposal of the city refuse has lately been decided by the Government, and it is not a fact that the refuse is burnt on a pile of refuse in the city, and the smoke from the pile is blown by the wind into the huts.

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CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

CONSERVATISM.

(Continued.)

Many foreigners in China, who are perfectly willing to conform to Chinese ideas in regard to Chinese affairs, do not care to have Chinese ideas thrust upon them in regard to affairs which are not Chinese. It is often very difficult to prevent Chinese friends from inundating a foreign establishment on the 1st day of January, with a view to "salute the year," although the house may be full of foreign guests, and although the master thereof most decidedly does not wish to have his foreign year "saluted" on the Chinese plan, and has been at great pains to make this clear in advance. But his Chinese friends do not care what he wants. They know what he ought to want, and what he shall have, which is an appropriate salutation for his New Year. Even while these remarks are committed to paper, the Chinese servants of the family, who have (unfortunately) just made the discovery that it is the foreign New Year, have furnished a timely illustration of this national characteristic, by appearing in a body to "salute the year" at 4.05 in the afternoon! Not essentially different was the liberal-conservatism of a native pundit in the winter's employ, who anticipated in advance for calling upon his patron the days after the Chinese New Year, on the ground that the elegant (borrowed) garment in which he was to appear, would be in use during the first three days by the proper owner!

The fixed resolution to do certain acts in certain ways, and in no other, is not peculiar to China. The coolies in India habitually carried burdens upon their heads, and applied the same principle to the removal of earth for railways. When the contractors substituted wheelbarrows, the coolies merely transferred the burdens to the tops of their skulls. The coolies in Brazil carry burdens in the same way as those of India. A foreign gentleman in the former country gave a servant a letter to be posted, and was surprised to see him put the letter on his head and weight it with a stone to keep it in place. The exact similarity of mental processes reveals a similarity of cause, and it is a cause very potent in Chinese affairs. It leads to those multiplied instances of imitiveness, with which we are all so familiar, as when the cook breaks an egg and throws it away, each time that he makes a pudding, because on the first occasion when he was shown how to make a pudding an egg happened to be bad; or when the tailor puts a patch on a new garment, because an old one given him as a measure, chanced to be thus decorated. Stories of this kind are doubtless often meant as harmless exaggerations of a Chinese characteristic, but they represent the reality with great fidelity.

Every one acquainted with Chinese habits will be able to adduce instances of a devotion to precedent, which seems to us unaccountable, and which really is so, until we apprehend the postulate which underlies the act. In a country which stretches through some twenty-five degrees of latitude, but in which winter furs are taken off, and straw hats are put on, according to a fixed rule for the whole empire, it would be strange if precedent were not a kind of divinity. In regions where the only heat in the houses during the cold winter months comes from a fire under the stove-body, *Kiang* is not uncommon for travellers who have been caught in a sudden cold snap, to find that no arrangements can induce the landlord of the inn to heat the *Kiang* because the season for heating the *Kiang* has not arrived! The reluctance of Chinese artificers to adopt new methods is sufficiently well known to all, but perhaps few even of these conservatives are more conservative than the head of a company of workmen employed to burn bricks in a kiln which, with all that appeared thereto, was the property of foreigners, and not of those who worked it. As there was occasion to use a kind of brick larger than those which happened to be in the fashion in that region, the foreigner ordered larger ones to be made. All that was necessary for this purpose, was simply the preparation of a wooden tray, the size of the required brick, to be used as a mould. When the bricks were wanted they were not forthcoming, and the foreman, to whom the orders had been given, being called to account for his neglect, refused to be a party to any such innovation, adding as his all sufficient reason, the affirmation that *under the whole heaven, there is no such mould as this!*

The bearing of the subject of conservatism upon the relation of foreigners to China and the Chinese is not likely to be lost sight of for a moment, by any one whose lot is cast in China, and who has the smallest interest in the future welfare of this mighty empire. The last quarter of the nineteenth century seems destined to be a critical period in Chinese history. A great deal of very new wine is offered to the Chinese, who have no other provision for its reception, than a varied assortment of very old wine-skins. Thanks to the instinctive conservatism of the Chinese nature, very little of the new wine has thus far been accepted, and for that little, new bottles are in course of preparation. The present attitude of China towards the lands of the West is an attitude of procrastination. There is on the one hand, small desire for that which is new and upon the other, no desire at all, nor even willingness to give up the old. As we see ancient mud huts that ought long ago to have reverted to their native earth, shored up with clumsy mud pillars which but postpone the inevitable fall, so we behold old customs, old superstitions, and old faiths now outworn, propped up and made to do the same duty as heretofore. "If the old does not go, the new does not come," we are told; and not without truth. The process of change from the one to the other may long be resisted, and may then come about suddenly. At a time when it was first proposed to introduce telegraphs, the Governor General of the province reported to the Emperor that the hostility of the people to the innovation was so great, that the wires could not be put up. But when war with France was imminent, and the construction of the line was put upon an entirely different basis, the provincial authorities promptly set up the telegraph wires, and saw that they were respected. Ten years ago, the superstition of *Jinghsut* was believed by many to be an almost insuperable obstacle to the introduction of railways in China. The very first short line constructed as an outlet for the K'ang-ping coal mines, passed through a large Chinese cemetery, the graves being removed to make way for it, as they would have been in England or in France. A single inspection of that bisected graveyard was sufficient to produce the conviction that *Jinghsut* could never stand before an engine, when the issue is narrowed down to trial of strength between "wind-water" and steam. The experience gained in the recent extension of this initial line shows clearly that however financial considerations may delay the introduction of railways, geomantic superstitions are for this purpose quite

leath of his mother. No principle would seem to be more firmly established in China, than that a father is the superior of his son, who must always do him reverence. Equally well established is the principle that the emperor is superior to all his subjects, who must always do him reverence. When therefore, as at present, it happens that from a collateral line is adopted a young emperor, whose father is still living, it would appear to be inevitable that the father must either commit suicide, or go into a permanent retirement. Such it was supposed when Kuang Hsi ascended the throne, would actually be the end of Prince Chun. Yet during the illness of the latter, his son the emperor made repeated calls upon his subordinate superior, the father; and some *modus vivendi* has been arrived at, since this same father holds important offices under his son.

As already remarked, the conservative instinct leads the Chinese to attach undue importance to precedent. But rightly understood, and cautiously used, this is a great safeguard for foreigners in their dealings with so sensitive, so obstinate, and so conservative a people. It is only necessary to imitate the Chinese method, to take things for granted, to assume the existence of rights which have not been expressly withheld, to defend them warily when they are assailed and by all means to hold on. Thus, as in the case of the right for foreign residents in Peking, the right of foreign residence in the interior, and in many others, wise conservatism is the safest defence. The threatening reef which seemed so insuperable a barrier to navigation, once penetrated, offers upon the inner side a lagoon of peace and tranquillity, safe from the storms and breakers which vainly beat against it.

The Chinese never for an instant free themselves from the idea expressed by Napoleon, when, pointing to the pyramids, he cried to his soldiers, "Forty centuries are looking down upon you!" But when we consider in the abstract, and especially when we encounter in the concrete, the embarras arising from Chinese determination to be consistent with the vast background of their history, most of us will sympathize with the view of a little girl who had been disputing with her brother as to which of them was born earlier in the day. The mother decided that the brother was born at two in the morning, and his sister at seven. "I don't care," was the reply, "what is the use of being born before it is time to get up?"—N. C. Daily News.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tamsui, 10th February, 1889.
The joint proclamation issued some time ago by H.E. Liu Ming Chuan and Liu, Assistant Commissioner, exhorting the people to plant the mulberry, with the view of creating a silk industry in Formosa, is already bearing some good fruit, as large tracts of land in the neighbourhood of Taipei and Banca are already planted with mulberry trees and the leaves are large and hardy, and to all appearance the soil of Formosa is very good for this purpose.

The energetic comrade of Messrs. Boyd & Co., Mr. Li Ching Sing, who was one of the first who started experimentally the rearing of silkworms with great success, sent some of the silk to Canton and Shanghai, and it was when compared with silk at these places found to be equal in quality, and when manufactured should produce silk of the same value as Canton and Shanghai silk. Mr. Suiter, from Shanghai, has been here several weeks in connection with the commencing of the silk industry, and it is to be hoped that some of the wealthy Chinese will combine together, and now that experimental rearing of silkworms has proved a success, will commence on a large scale.

By the *Peking*, Mon. 7th and his family have left again, and as far as I can understand they were not successful in making any contract with the Governor.

Rain, rain every day; wet, cold and miserable weather.

No later news regarding the wreck of the *Anglo-India*.

The north-east monsoon has been very boisterous of late in the Formosa Strait, and the telegraph steamer *Fecheu* has not succeeded yet in repairing the Pescadore cable.

There are other storms in North Formosa—say at Taipei—brewing very strongly. "As you doubtless are aware, the Governor of Formosa sent his Secretary, Hung Shih, to England to bring out the steamers *Cass* and *Swift* from home. Port Hung is now in dance with in Taipei for quarantining money belonging to the government in personal jollification. The cousins and aunts, said to have found employment in Formosa by the party whose name I have mentioned, are said to be ordered away from the island by H.E. the Governor—one of the best Governors we ever have had in this country.—*Mercury*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is hardly any use giving news of this place, for what we can say is simply a repetition of the old story. Starvation everywhere for the poor people. It becomes monotonous, but for actual witnesses the scenes are simply harrowing. Villages of from fifty to three hundred families, all dying for want of the commonest necessities of life. Every winter there is more or less distress in this, perhaps the poorest province of China, but this has been the worst in the experience of the oldest residents. If any unusual or unexpected misfortune overtakes natives, they are completely done for, they have not the least notion of providing for rainy days, and twenty-five years of prosperity are completely wasted on the generally idle and servile in comfortable foreign employment where, as compared to the pay received in the highest mandarin families, they are in clover. The advantage, as a rule, are continually lost. Even when they don't gamble, and the best Chinese are given to the passion, so much so that it is considered right to allow it some outlet for ten days at new year time, there are events always taking place. Parents, with children, etc., die and have to be buried, or the youth takes a wife. This eventually might have been put before allying to the death. Anyhow, whenever any event takes place—whether marriage, birth or funeral—all the village, if there be any, are squandered away in presents or festivities. The chances are there are not any savings, so several months of future earnings are spent and the calf is eaten before its birth. Everything is pawned, and money is borrowed at 5 per cent. interest. "Maskee" is the order of the day. A woman, as we read in the official *Gazette*, even sells herself to bury her mother. "It is not a question of opium smoking or drug dripping, or gambling, any of which passions, whether in China or anywhere else, will ruin anyone, but simply the ordinary events of life: marriage, birth, funeral, etc., which require money. I know of a family who, who is kept poor by marriages, births and deaths. As for the daily labourer who can earn, in the spring or autumn, when ships are discharging or loading much cargo, say 1,000 to 2,000 cash (1 to 2 dollars) at the rate of 10 to 15 (10 to 15 cents) per month, which he has made enough for a year of opium, he enjoys himself in his tattered garments notwithstanding. Generally the ordinary working Chinaman is

improvident and the knowledge brought before his eyes daily, that as he was singing instead of gathering during the summer, he will have to dance in the winter, and such winter, too, does improve him. It is just, however, to admit that privations to the verge of starvation are borne with heroic patience. What the quality is that enables a Chinaman to bear with equanimity the greatest troubles that flesh is heir to, would be worth knowing. Is it simply patience or callousness? An extraordinary instance occurred at the foreign hospital at Moukden, under the care of Dr. Christie. A Chinaman presented himself for treatment, and brought his coffin with him. Said he: "All that our own doctors can do is useless, and I am come to you, not because you can cure me, but just to show that I will not throw away any chance." The doctor replied, "There must be a great operation which may cause death, but it may cure you." The patient submitted with one, cannot well say indifference, for the ordeal required heroism, and he had his coffin ready for the last emergency, having given the doctor the necessary security in case of death. The man was saved, and is a living monument of Dr. Christie's skill and medical knowledge, and of a Chinaman's patience.—N. C. Daily News.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 2nd February, 1889.
The surveying party, consisting of Messrs. Yang, Ng-chey, Kinder and Knox, has returned from Tientsin. The proposed Tientsin railway has been knocked on the head. It was stated that permission has been received to build the line, but it is doubtful if proper authority was ever received.

The report in the *Chinese Times* of the gap in the bank of the Yellow River having been closed by the 10th January is doubted, as there is no change in the colour of the water in the Grand Canal. If it had been closed the Yellow River would flow through Shantung, and freely supply the Grand Canal with its muddy water, and from there flow into the Peltio; but as no change in the water has taken place, we may rest assured that the gap is not closed. The editor of the *Chinese Times* ought to know this.

You may remember, gentlemen, in a leading article on the Governor-General and Governors of the distressed provinces, saying what they ought to do and what they ought not to do, had better ask the question: How much have these officials contributed out of their private purses towards the relief of the famine-stricken people? The Chinese tell me that H.E. Li Hung Chang has not contributed a cent, and we hear nothing of the sums given by the other Governor-Generals and Governors. How is it that these people do not themselves "shell out"? Not because they cannot afford it, I am sure. Other lists they can head with handsome sums; they can throw it into the gap of the Yellow River, and for other causes of distress. The *Missionaries* have freely and liberally contributed towards the relief of the poor, and the famine sufferers, and why should not the High Officials of various provinces do likewise? Kung Tantai has come forward very liberally, and why should not others? To do to others as they would have others to do to them does certainly not appear in the Buddhist doctrine—a doctrine which appears to be upheld by our leading Missionary friends at Peking.

The Kaiping Mining Company has not, up to the present turned out a golden investment. They have sunk another shaft twenty six ft. further inland, and are now busy extending the line to it. I suppose sinking the new shaft became necessary.

Tientsin, February 4th.

From Peking I learn that the Imperial marriage will take place on the day fixed, and the three gates of the palace that were burnt are to be temporarily put in order for the occasion. I hear the fire was caused by one of the guards placing *samsu* in the stove to warm. Whilst this was being done one of the officers in charge who was inspecting the guards passed by. The soldier hurried out of the guard-room, forgetting to remove the *samsu*, which boiled over and ignited, and in a very few seconds the guard-room was ablaze.

I see by the *Chinese Times* of last Saturday that it has changed its tone in regard to the Tientsin line, when compared with its issue of the 26th ult. It seems like a weather-cock. Whatever happens it says "We pointed out to you, but they did not. Their motto is 'Meh Lich', but they never seem to get a bit more light—only when something actually happens and then they have just enough light to see that it has happened. [Note.—Our correspondent seems to doubt that an Edict has been issued to build the Tientsin line. We know, on good authority, that it was issued.—Ed. *Shanghai Mercury*.]

Co-day's

Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE."
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 2 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889. [266]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA."
Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, at 4 P.M. The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by the Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889. [268]

VICTORIA LODGE.

No. 1045.
AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in PARKER'S HALL, Zealand Street, TOWNSHALL, on the 1st March, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889. [271]

Co-day's

Advertisements.

WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES AND GAIETY COMPANY

Will have the pleasure of appearing
THIS EVENING,
the 28th February, 1889.

IN THE
THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

In their mirth provoking entertainment, consisting of
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI,
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
and the beautiful Pantomime of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

Changing into the
HARLEQUINADE,
after which
MRS. AUSTIN POWER,
will appear in her
"TOPICAL SONG"
"I CAN'T GET A GOOD NIGHT'S REST."

The whole concluding with a grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Entitled
THE PALACE OF DEW DROPS IN THE GROTO OF STALACTA.

Reserved Seats may be secured and booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls \$1.00
Pit 1.00
Children half price, Soldiers in Uniform will be admitted to the Pit at half price.

C. DERMER, Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889. [250]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG,"
Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 3 P.M. This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates. For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889. [267]

THE ANNUAL HIGHLAND GAMES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS, will take place on the 13th March on the Race-course by kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

The following will be open Events:—
1.—HALF MILE RACE, open to the Services, Volunteers, and Police.
2.—A MILE RACE.
3.—HIGHLAND FLING.
4.—SWORD DANCE.
5.—PIPER COMPETITION (to play Quick Step, Strathspey, and Reel) open to the World. Entry 50 cents.
6.—TUG-OF-WAR.
Teams of Ten; Entrance \$5 each Team.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889. [269]

POLO CLUB RACES,
BY the kind permission of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, will be held on the RACE COURSE on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1889.

PRESIDENT.
His Excellency Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir N. SALMON, V.C., K.C.B.
His Excellency Lieut.-General W. G. CAMERON, C.B.

COMMITTEE.
T. H. WHITHEAD, Esq., J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Captain DES VŒUX, A.D.C., R. C. GORE, Esq., A. S. Highlanders, Major TRIPP, Captain FLETCHER, R.A., Captain COLLINSON, Hon. Secretary.

1.—The Causeway Stakes, half-a-mile handicap for all China Horses, entrance \$5, 1st Prize, \$30 and \$10; 2nd save stake.
2.—The Polo Ball Race. To hit a ball round a post and back through a goal, post to be passed on the left; entrance \$2, 1st Prize \$10.
3.—The Ladies' Nomination Distance Handicap, 5 furlongs. For members and honorary members of the POLO CLUB; Owners' weights to accompany entrances. Entrance \$2, a prize to the nominator.
4.—The Polo Club Stakes, One mile; Catch weights over 1st, 7 lbs.; Winners of an open race at the late Hongkong Meeting 10 lbs. extra; subscription griffin winners, and placed ponies in open races at the same, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5; 1st Prize \$30 and \$15; 2nd to save stake.
5.—The Maze Race. To ride in and out of a line of poles; any rider knocking down a post to be disqualified. Entrance \$1; 1st Prize \$10.
6.—The Consolation Handicap; forced entry for all ponies entered at the meeting except in events (2) and (5), beaten ponies only to start; Once round. Entrance \$3; 1st Prize \$30 and \$10; 2nd to save stake.

CONDITIONS.
1.—Entries to close on Monday, 4th March, at 4 P.M. by Captain Fletcher, R.A., R.A. Mess, College Gardens.
2.—Decision of the Committee to be final on all points.
3.—Three ponies to start for each event or no prize.
4.—Colors optional.
5.—Hirelings and jobbed ponies may run in (2) and (5); hired ponies, which have been regularly played at polo, may run in (3).
6.—The Committee have the right of making a rateable deduction from the added money, should sufficient funds not be forthcoming.
7.—The Committee to handicap.
8.—Admission to the Stand and Enclosure \$1. Members and honorary members of the Polo Club and Ladies free. Tickets of Admission can be procured from Mr. SLINGSBY, BETHELL, and Captain DES VŒUX, Government House, or from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., and can also be purchased on the ground.
W. FLETCHER, Capt. R.A.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1889. [270]

Entimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1889, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Meeting held this day, the 19th February, 1889.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [231]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 21st March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts, to the 31st of December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd February until 7th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [233]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Office, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1889, at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON), to receive a Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March next, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [232]

NOTICE

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 3.30 P.M., at the ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and passing the Secretary's accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
By Order,
F. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [246]

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

TO BE HELD ON THE RACE COURSE MEADOW, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th March, 1889.

Held under the Laws of the Amateur Athletic Association, open to all Gentlemen Amateurs who are Members or visitors of the Hongkong Club, The Club Germania, The Hongkong Cricket Club, The Victoria Recreation Club, The Ladies Recreation Club, and Commissioned Naval and Military Officers.

The following is the list of Events, viz.—

1.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 1 yard).
2.—PUTTING THE SHOT (16 lbs) Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 1 foot).
3.—120 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).
4.—TOSSEING THE CABER (Open).
5.—HIGH JUMP (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 2 inches for one win and one inch additional for more than one win).
6.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Ladies' Race). (Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong or elsewhere penalised 10 yards for one win and 5 yards additional for more than one win).
7.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL (Winners at previous meetings penalised 5 yards).
8.—EXERCISES ON THE GERMAN HORSE.
9.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (Open to N. C. O's and Men of Her Majesty's Imperial Services, including Police).
10.—120 YARDS HURDLES RACE (Winners at previous meetings penalised 5 yards for one win, 24 yards for each succeeding win).
11.—BOYS' RACE, 100 YARDS (Open) (Competitors must be under 10 years of years of age).
12.—VETERANS' RACE, 120 YARDS (Open) (Competitors must be 35 years of age or upwards of 10 years residence in India, China, or the Tropics).
13.—LONG JUMP (Winners at previous meetings penalised 6 inches).
14.—THREE-LEGGED RACE (post entries).
15.—SMALL GIRLS RACE (handicap) (Competitors must be under 7 years old).
16.—220 YARDS FLAT RACE (handicap).
17.—1 MILE FLAT RACE (winners at previous meetings penalised 10 yards for first win and 50 yards additional for each succeeding win).
18.—TUG-OF-WAR (International).
19.—BICYCLE RACE (1 mile) Start on Saddles (Post entries).
20.—Entries to close on Friday 8th March.
21.—Competitors are requested to send in their entries to the Hon. Sec., WELLINGTON BAR RACKS, as early as possible.
22.—The above order of events may be changed as the Committee think proper.
23.—Members are requested to send in their Entries for races on forms which are obtainable on WEDNESDAY, and after at the CRICKET PAVILION, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., GEO. BRAMWELL, 11, 2nd Northamptonshire Regt., Hongkong, 18th February, 1889. [252]

Entimations.

PRAYA EXTENSION.

THE Holders of Marine Lots within the limits of the proposed PRAYA EXTENSION and the Attorney and Agents of absent Owners are requested to MEET Mr. C. P. CHATTAJI at the Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, at 2.30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, to consider the Government letter of the 15th instant, and to determine what course shall be taken.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1889. [248]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 2% or \$2.50 per Share for the six months ended 31st December, 1888, declared at yesterday's Ordinary Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from this date, the 26th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, No. 14, Praya Central, By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [258]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

INTEREST Due and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be Payable at the Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st day of March, 1889. Lists of DRAWN Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersecretary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents Issuing the Loan,
G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1889. [260]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 17th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co. prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Undersecretary BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER, Agent for the Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq.
2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [276]

GREEN ISLAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd of March, at the Office of the Company, 62, Queen's Road Central, at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.

C. EVENS, General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1889. [230]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHEI DUA SAMANTAN

